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infected with formaldehyd gas for twelve hours. All textile fabrics, consisting of the personal effects, clothing, mattress, sheets, etc., being taken to the barge *Protector* and sterilized in the steam chamber. The patient died Wednesday, June 7, and the autopsy confirmed the diagnosis. I then pursued the same process of disinfection of the building in which the patient died.

It is pleasant to state here, that Admiral Cromwell returned the thanks of the Navy for the assistance rendered by the Marine-Hospital Service.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Sanitary report from Matanzas.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended June 10, 1899: Thirty-one deaths were reported during this period, giving an annual death rate per thousand of 40.47, which is a slight decrease from the figures of the week previous, which were 41.77, and not 40.46, as erroneously stated in the last report.

The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; malarial fevers, 5; hydræmia, 3; gastro-enteritis, 3; typhoid fever, 2; enteritis, chronic, 2. The following cases of an infectious nature were reported: Typhoid fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 1.

The sanitary condition of the city and harbor continues excellent.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITERAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Smallpox in Nuevitas.*

Sanitary Inspector Brunner reports, June 17, that smallpox is present at Nuevitas.

CUBA.

*Report on yellow fever in Puerto Principe.*

NUEVITAS, June 9, 1899.

SIR: Hearing through rumor on June 6 that there were some cases of yellow fever in Puerto Principe, I immediately wrote to Major Armstrong, Chief Surgeon of the province, requesting information. In reply he stated there had been 1 death from yellow fever at Puerto Principe, and that he had 2 other cases isolated and under observation. Not doubting the correctness of the statement, but desiring more specific information, I went to the town, returning here this morning. The case that died was one of 42 men constituting the provost guard of the town. The case had been in the general hospital several days, but had been removed upon discovering it to be yellow fever, and isolated. The guard had been removed to a camp out of the town, and the house occupied by it had been thoroughly disinfected. I went through the hospital and camp with Major Armstrong, and although more than ten days had passed, there was no further

evidence of infection in the hospital, and no sickness of any kind in the detention camp. The 2 cases under observation were about well. Dr. Armstrong was satisfied they were not cases of yellow fever, but as they were of the provost guard, he considered and treated them as suspects. Further than that the 2 cases had recovered without trouble and without the administration of quinine, I had no reason to doubt the correctness of diagnosis.

Respectfully yours,

OWEN W. STONE,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Yellow fever in Santiago de Cuba.*

Assistant Surgeon Parker reports, June 16, 6 cases of yellow fever in Santiago—1 civilian and 5 soldiers. June 19 he reports 1 case and 2 deaths, with diagnosis confirmed by autopsy. The original focus of infection was in the army barracks.

June 21, he reports that there have been 14 cases and 4 deaths from yellow fever in Santiago, with other suspects under observation, and new foci of infection. The barracks have been evacuated, and the troops transferred to a detention camp, their dunnage having been first disinfected on the *Rough Rider*.

EGYPT.

AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES,

*Cairo, Egypt, May 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my cablegram of this day reading as follows: "Two cases plague officially reported (at) Alexandria.—WATTS, *Acting*."

I deemed it of sufficient importance to cable the Department this information after having visited the sanitary department of the ministry of the interior and learned there officially of the fact, and also that the actual appearance of plague in Egypt was occasioning considerable anxiety, although it is stated that it may not spread and that we may hear no more of it. General quarantine exists.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ETHELBERT WATTS,

*Vice-Consul General, In Charge.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GUADELOUPE.

*Quarantine declared against Buenos Ayres.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Guadeloupe, West Indies, May 9, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have this moment received notice from the chief medical officer here that quarantine has been declared against all vessels, etc., coming from Buenos Ayres, dating from May 8.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS H. AYME,

*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.